



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 12.

A recent communication in the New York Herald says, if the South would give "the negroes educational facilities, encouragement, not only in work but upon shares on a fair basis, but in becoming landowners; also affording personal security and protection in the exercise of the rights of citizenship, and yet holding them, equally with others, to a rigid amenability to law, it would have the sympathy and good will, not only of the whole North, but of the whole world, and that such a course would tend to tone down the present lawless, bloodthirsty and desperate disposition of a large portion of the present generation in the South, and morality and true Christianity would prevail there." The wisdom of this writer is wonderful, to be sure. If the people of any part of the entire country are subjected to more trouble and expense in education the negroes among them than those of the South, highly reputable Northern people, who are familiar with the treatment the negroes receive in both sections of the country, don't know it. Every Southern man is also willing to let these same reputable Northern people decide in which section the negroes have more encouragement to work and be thrifty, and their personal security is vouchsafed for by the republican U. S. judges and marshals and other federal officers who reside in the South. As to the lawless, bloodthirsty and desperate disposition of the Southern people, we have only to say that, judging by the Northern newspapers, if the condition of the South in these respects be worse than that of the North, it is deplorable indeed, and as regards the morality and Christianity of the two sections, we have only to point to Sprague and Cook, and Beecher, and Talmage to show that as low as the South may have fallen, she has not yet reached the depth of the North.

When honest and conscientious republican Senators like Messrs. Morrill and Edmunds learn that Mr. Gorham is a supporter of the forcible readjustment measures advocated by Gen. Mahone, and must therefore believe with Captain Blair, one of the General's mouth pieces, that the principles of such readjustment should be applied to the National as well as to the Virginia debt, it isn't very probable that they will be parties to any bargain by which Mr. Gorham will be made Secretary of the Senate in preference to so pronounced a debt payer as Mr. Borch.

A subscriber at Rapidan, after reading the poetical dithyrambe a few days ago, immediately responded, saying, "your poetry is very touching and would draw tears from the eye of a crocodile."

Bushy has become seen a rat of late that that of to-day was a real treat, and was enjoyed accordingly.

We have received from the publishers, A. S. Barnes & Co., New York and Chicago, a copy of the Yorktown number of The Magazine of American History, with notes and queries, and illustrated with several handsome engravings, maps, &c., edited by John Andrew Stevens.

The January number of the Southern Planter and Farmer has been received from the publisher, and contains several valuable articles, and is particularly interesting.

A son of B. M. Canby, formerly of Baltimore, but now living near Midland Station, Fauquier county, accidentally shot himself while out hunting on Saturday. His gun caught in a fence as he was getting over it.

The reassignment in the town of Winchester and Frederick county shows an increase of \$12,238.86. While there was a diminution in the county of \$119,694.14 there was an increase in the town of \$129,931.

The semi-annual session of bishops of the African M. E. Zion Church of America, held in Petersburg yesterday, adjourned to meet in Washington to-day. Delegates will be in attendance from California, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, &c.

The grand jury of the Hustings Court, of Richmond, yesterday, indicted Newton M. Lee, Jr., son of the sergeant of that city. The accused, it is alleged, some days ago tied up one of the inmates of the city jail by his thumbs and left him in that position. He was released by one of his fellow prisoners, who was attracted by the man's cries for help. This punishment was inflicted upon the man, it is stated, for some trifling offences in the prison.

The Paris Romance.—Mr. William Kendall, a resident of Paris, Fauquier county, a small village near the Blue Ridge Mountains, which has been reported snowed up and completely cut off from all communication with the outer world, arrived in Baltimore Monday and states to the Gazette of that city that the reports which have gained wide circulation were unfounded in fact. The inhabitants of Paris, he says, are enjoying the most freedom at present. There may be three feet of snow in the roads, but as for the assertion that it is banked up to the house tops and people are forced to make their egress from houses by the second story windows, it is entirely untrue. Paris has about 250 inhabitants, and is a blacksmith shop, several stores, &c. It is four miles from Markham and three miles from Upperville, so that to obtain assistance, even if the town were buried in snow, it would be very poor policy to go as far as Berryville, Clarke county, 14 miles distant. The report, he understands, originated in the exaggerated utterances of a half-witted fellow living in the mountains between Berryville and Paris.

In the controversy now going on in relation to the Christianity issue, one of the correspondents in the Washington Republican says: "So far as I can learn, Mrs. Christianity's family, the Lagenbergs, are quite as good as the Christians, save that old Mr. Christianity has managed to get into better positions than old Mrs. Lagenberg." The Republican says "old Mrs. Christianity" stuck to the Treasury Department, instead of carrying an old maidhood into the sister Christian's, she might now have been the wife of a first class Clerk."

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1881.

Prominent Virginia republicans, in a public conversation in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, this morning, stated that the proposed call for a straight-out republican convention in Richmond on the 10th of March is for the express purpose of heading Gen. Mahone off with the Garfield administration; that the only federal official in the State who supported him is Col. Brady; that all the different factions and members of the party and the two Congressmen are solidly against him, and that the only real strength he ever had came from the republican party, and as that was now against him he will be crushed between the upper and nether millstones.

Reports received here to-day from New Jersey are to the effect that Mr. Robeson obtained a grand advantage last night, and that his opposition to the Senate is now almost assured.

The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Readjust bill. Mr. Wood stating that he had no doubt that 3 per cent bonds could be floated without any difficulty.

The sub-committee of the House military committee agreed this morning to make two reports to the whole committee to-morrow, a majority report against the bill putting General Grant on the retired list of the army, and a minority report in favor of it. It is supposed that both the whole committee and the House will adopt the majority report.

The National Agricultural Society met at the Ebbitt House in that city to-day. Among the delegates is Col. Ware, of Clarke county, Va.

The House committee on Ways and Means, heard delegations this morning in favor of and opposed to the repeal of the tax on matches, the large manufacturers being opposed to the repeal, and the small manufacturers being in favor of it.

Mr. Erwin, of South Carolina, said this morning that the talk about a dissolution of the democracy of his State is all gabble, and that South Carolina will remain solid until she can dissolve her solidarity without danger to all her material interests.

Well informed Virginians now here say that General Mahone made the first political mistake of his life when he failed to accept the democratic proposition last summer, to divide the electoral ticket with him; that if he had done that everybody would have believed that he carried the State, and that he would then have had no further trouble in accomplishing any of his State measures.

Mr. Wheeler is among the many prominent republicans, who think an extra session of Congress entirely necessary.

Judge Rigg, U. S. Judge of the Western District of Virginia, is of the opinion that Mr. Long should be turned out of the postmastership of Charlottesville, Virginia, because he died with Gen. Hancock last summer. Isn't this evidence of high mindedness on the Judge's part?

The Senate Committee on Commerce will meet to-morrow, and have the custom house cases at Richmond and Alexandria brought before it. Mr. Cook, the appointee for Richmond, is said to have been one of Canby's chief instruments, and to be the organizer and manager of all the negro clubs in Richmond, and that he has never been out of government pay since he left Richmond, in 1865.

Secretary Branch, of the Senate, who has just returned from Tennessee, is of the opinion that a democrat will be elected to the Senate from that State and that Mr. Baily will be the democrat.

A boy named D. W. Carroll had his finger caught and pinched off by a falling window sash, while he was jumping from a shelf in the dome of the Senate this morning.

The Hon. Haladay, who before the Senate, is for a mail carrier in Oregon during the war. He is said to be a half a million. It is a grand offer, and is said to be as good as a gift. It is also said that his real object is to get money out of the national Treasury with which to buy the next legislature of Oregon to re-elect Senator Mitchell, who is here lobbying the bill in the Senate.

The world is that while all the republicans stand up for their party, and support the bill, they should be supported by any democrat. The claim put in the Senate yesterday, A California attorney stated this morning that Haladay never had a contract with the government for his claim; that Russell Majors & Co. had the contract; that getting in a tight place, Haladay agreed to relieve them and took all their stock; that he never paid them for it and thereby bankrupted Russell, who six months before he died was having Haladay with a gun for ransom him.

When the fortification bill comes up some rather startling developments are expected. Among others, that while the government is paying \$40,000 for iron guns, Krupp steel guns of the same calibre can be obtained for \$30,000.

A son of B. M. Canby, formerly of Baltimore, but now living near Midland Station, Fauquier county, accidentally shot himself while out hunting on Saturday. His gun caught in a fence as he was getting over it.

The reassignment in the town of Winchester and Frederick county shows an increase of \$12,238.86. While there was a diminution in the county of \$119,694.14 there was an increase in the town of \$129,931.

The semi-annual session of bishops of the African M. E. Zion Church of America, held in Petersburg yesterday, adjourned to meet in Washington to-day. Delegates will be in attendance from California, New York, Pennsylvania, North Carolina, &c.

The grand jury of the Hustings Court, of Richmond, yesterday, indicted Newton M. Lee, Jr., son of the sergeant of that city. The accused, it is alleged, some days ago tied up one of the inmates of the city jail by his thumbs and left him in that position. He was released by one of his fellow prisoners, who was attracted by the man's cries for help. This punishment was inflicted upon the man, it is stated, for some trifling offences in the prison.

The Paris Romance.—Mr. William Kendall, a resident of Paris, Fauquier county, a small village near the Blue Ridge Mountains, which has been reported snowed up and completely cut off from all communication with the outer world, arrived in Baltimore Monday and states to the Gazette of that city that the reports which have gained wide circulation were unfounded in fact. The inhabitants of Paris, he says, are enjoying the most freedom at present. There may be three feet of snow in the roads, but as for the assertion that it is banked up to the house tops and people are forced to make their egress from houses by the second story windows, it is entirely untrue. Paris has about 250 inhabitants, and is a blacksmith shop, several stores, &c. It is four miles from Markham and three miles from Upperville, so that to obtain assistance, even if the town were buried in snow, it would be very poor policy to go as far as Berryville, Clarke county, 14 miles distant. The report, he understands, originated in the exaggerated utterances of a half-witted fellow living in the mountains between Berryville and Paris.

In the controversy now going on in relation to the Christianity issue, one of the correspondents in the Washington Republican says: "So far as I can learn, Mrs. Christianity's family, the Lagenbergs, are quite as good as the Christians, save that old Mr. Christianity has managed to get into better positions than old Mrs. Lagenberg." The Republican says "old Mrs. Christianity" stuck to the Treasury Department, instead of carrying an old maidhood into the sister Christian's, she might now have been the wife of a first class Clerk."

The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Readjust bill. Mr. Wood stating that he had no doubt that 3 per cent bonds could be floated without any difficulty.

The sub-committee of the House military committee agreed this morning to make two reports to the whole committee to-morrow, a majority report against the bill putting General Grant on the retired list of the army, and a minority report in favor of it. It is supposed that both the whole committee and the House will adopt the majority report.

The National Agricultural Society met at the Ebbitt House in that city to-day. Among the delegates is Col. Ware, of Clarke county, Va.

The House committee on Ways and Means, heard delegations this morning in favor of and opposed to the repeal of the tax on matches, the large manufacturers being opposed to the repeal, and the small manufacturers being in favor of it.

## CITY COUNCIL.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the City Council was held last night.

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen was not called to order until nearly eight o'clock. Messrs. John B. and C. C. Smart were absent.

Mr. Rishell, from the Committee on Public Property, which had been authorized to visit and report upon the condition of the house occupied by the Columbia Steam Fire Company, presented the report of the committee recommending the creation of a new house for the Company, with accompanying papers setting forth that the old house needed a new floor, new doors, and a tower upon which to dry the hose after a fire; that the old building could be sold for \$700; that the corporation was now paying the interest on a thousand dollars in the shape of rent at the rate of \$60 per annum for a stable which was too small; and that a new building with all the modern improvements and conveniences could be erected at a cost not exceeding \$1,700. Mr. Rishell also submitted a resolution appropriating \$1,100 for the purpose of carrying out the recommendations of the report, and stated that the lot it was on Pitt street, between King and Cameron, belonging to the estate of the late Robert I. Edelin on which now stands the coach factory formerly owned by the deceased, could be purchased for \$800.

Col. Reid said that he was under the impression that all of the property of the city was mortgaged for the security of the bondholders, and asked, if his impression was correct, could a clear title be given to the purchaser of the house now occupied by the Columbia Company. He was in favor of the proposition and only asked the question for information.

This question gave rise to a long discussion. Mr. Strauss contended that a clear title could be given to the purchaser of the property, as the deed of trust, if there was any, could be transferred from the old to the new building. He believed that this was the only property of the city upon which there was a deed of trust, and argued in favor of giving the company such as house as their valuable services entitled them to.

Col. Reid said that all the members of the Board could pay compliments to not only the Columbia Company, but to all the fire companies of the city. What he wanted was information on the question at issue. He was not at all opposed to the proposition, but he did not want the corporation to sell a piece of property for which a clear title could not be given.

Mr. Moore said that a deed of trust had been given to the bondholders on all the city property, in order to place all classes of creditors on an equal footing.

Chief Engineer Leadbeater, who was present as a spectator, on motion of Mr. Rishell, was invited within the bar for the purpose of explaining the matter.

Mr. Leadbeater said he had been connected with the fire department for a number of years and remembered that he had been informed that all the property of the corporation had been mortgaged for the benefit of the bondholders. The Star engine house, now occupied by the Columbia, had been built in 1857 or '58, and during the war was taken possession of by the federal government. At the close of the war it was turned over to him, and he as Treasurer of the old Star Company, rented it out for a time, and then turned the money thus accumulated and the keys of the house over to the City Council.

The question was whether or not this particular piece of property was included in the general deed of trust; if so, while he was warmly in favor of the proposition for building a new house for the Columbia Company, he did not think a clear title could be given to the purchaser.

After some further debate the resolution was amended so as to appropriate \$800 for the purchase of the lot named for the purpose of building thereon an engine house for the Columbia Fire Company, and adopted.

A communication from the Mayor, including a resolution adopted by the Sun Fire Company, in which the company agreed, upon the payment of \$300 by the City Council, to give up to the city the house now occupied by them and relinquish all right to the same; also a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two from each ward to confer with the committee of the Sun Fire Company, and report immediately, coming in from the Common Council.

Mr. Rishell said that it appeared to him that such action would be irregular; the Sun Company had refused to treat with the City Council and the whole matter had been thrown into court, and there he thought it ought to remain until settled.

Mr. Strauss said that in consideration of the past valuable services of the company, he thought the city could well afford to pay the \$300. The suit now pending against the company could be withdrawn.

Mr. Duffy, the Treasurer of the Sun Company, upon invitation, addressed the Board. He said that Council had volunteered to defend the company and they were fully prepared for the suit, but that at the request of the Mayor, who did not wish to see a company of a hundred years standing crushed, the members had agreed to surrender all claim to the house upon the payment to them by the City Council of \$300.

Mr. Rishell said he had nothing against the Sun Company, but he thought there were a good many things in Alexandria of a hundred years standing that ought to be abolished.

The resolution providing for the appointment of the committee was then adopted, and Messrs. Strauss and Rishell appointed said committee on the part of this Board.

Mr. Rishell had been charged with prejudices in the matter, which was not true; witness, who is on his way from London.

A dispatch from Africa states that there are now 7,000 Boers bearing arms against the British authority, although fully 2,000 of them do so through fear.

The Basutos in South Africa have been defeated by the colonial forces after a severe engagement. War between hostile tribes on the west coast of Africa was still going on at last accounts.

It was announced in the British Parliament yesterday that the alleged fraudulent testimony presented to the Halifax commission was doubtless the same which the Disraeli government deemed unworthy of consideration.

It is stated that a scheme for the construction of a grand Eastern railway from Pesth, through Belgrade, to Constantinople, under international auspices, has been submitted to the Austrian and Serbian governments and to a great London financial firm.

Another sharp debate on the Irish question occurred in the British house of Commons last evening. The meeting of English and Irish liberals to urge more thorough changes in the land system than those proposed by the government is freely criticised by the London press. The Times regards the action of the meeting as a menace. Mr. Gladstone will to-day receive a deputation of Irish Liberals and others who will try and get some positive assurance from the Premier regarding the bill to be proposed. Fenian scares have extended to Portmouth, England, where the authorities have been warned against attacks on the government establishments. Mr. Bradburn has been warned of a plot to assassinate him.

The Indian Appropriation bill passed the House of Representatives yesterday, the committee of ten citizens known as the Indian Peace Commission, being provided for in the bill, and being so far as the House is concerned, wiped out of existence. The bill was defeated by a vote of 150 yeas to 149 nays. The bill was defeated by a vote of 150 yeas to 149 nays.

The House to-day resumed the consideration of the Readjust bill. Mr. Wood stating that he had no doubt that 3 per cent bonds could be floated without any difficulty.

The sub-committee of the House military committee agreed this morning to make two reports to the whole committee to-morrow, a majority report against the bill putting General Grant on the retired list of the army, and a minority report in favor of it. It is supposed that both the whole committee and the House will adopt the majority report.

The National Agricultural Society met at the Ebbitt House in that city to-day. Among the delegates is Col. Ware, of Clarke county, Va.

The House committee on Ways and Means, heard delegations this morning in favor of and opposed to the repeal of the tax on matches, the large manufacturers being opposed to the repeal, and the small manufacturers being in favor of it.

The Board of Aldermen was not called to order until nearly eight o'clock. Messrs. John B. and C. C. Smart were absent.

had already been paid to the Attorney, and \$50 more was to be paid when the Attorney obtained possession. He supposed if this matter was settled the second \$50 would not have to be paid. He hoped there would be some adjustment of the matter. On his motion, it was agreed to appoint a joint committee to meet the committee of the Sun Fire Company.

Mr. George Duffy, for the Sun Company, by consent, stated that this action of the Company had been taken after a consultation between the Mayor and the officers of the Company, whom he said together for that purpose. The Company desired no contest with the city, and he, as an officer, certainly wished to avoid it. The Sun Company did not think their case a bad one. Attorneys had volunteered to act for them. They could demand a jury from the county; they could remove the trial to the Corporation Court, so no early decision was to be looked for. But he hoped the matter would be settled out of court. All old landmarks were passing away. The Sun Company had always done its duty, and sought to promote the public good.

When a resolution, appropriating \$100 for the soup house had been passed, The Chair—I suppose the money will be properly spent by brother Clifford.

Mr. Rice—Yes, it will be spent in soup for electoronic purposes, to make popularity.

After a recess to give time for consultation with the committee of the Sun Fire Company, the joint committee reported in favor of paying the Sun Company \$300, at the end of six months, which was agreed to.

During the recess the superintendent of police complained with some heat to Mr. Rice, that the latter's statement had been prejudicial to him, and Mr. Rice said that he knew some of the colored men who received \$1.25 a day, spent the money, and sent two or three children to the soup house, to get supplies for their families. He had known recently a case, in which colored men who received \$1.25 a day, spent the money, and sent two or three children to the soup house, to get supplies for their families. He had known recently a case, in which colored men who received \$1.25 a day, spent the money, and sent two or three children to the soup house, to get supplies for their families.

The superintendent of police, with much show of indignation left the Chamber, but shortly afterwards came back in good humor. Meanwhile some business had been transacted without debate, and another recess had been taken to await business from the Aldermen.

In fifteen minutes a messenger who was sent, to know when business would be ready, coming back, reported "in a few minutes."

Another interval passed and again the messenger returned with the message, "in a few minutes."

Council sat like Bluebeard's wife on her tower, waiting for her brothers—but again the messenger came and bore the refrain, "in a few minutes."

A full half hour expired—and then came another message, "wait a few minutes."

At last, at ten o'clock, the Aldermen sat to Council a resolution for the purchase of Edelin's coach factory, on Pitt street for the use of the Columbia Fire Company.

Mr. McClan explained that if the present Columbia house was sold, and the money applied to this purchase, the interest on the revenue of the purchase money, would be no greater than the rent now paid for the stable; so it would cost nothing. The subject was laid over until to-night, and the Board adjourned.

There were 3,368 buildings erected in Chicago last year, at a cost of \$9,000,000.

It is proposed to build a Pythian hall in Baltimore to cost \$50,000.

Navigation of the Chesapeake bay and Patuxent river is open to sailing vessel.

Forcible to the amount of \$15,000 have come to light in Baltimore, the result of grain gambling.

Two hands employed in cutting ice on the Susquehanna river have struck against a reduction of wages, and work is at a standstill.

Harrie M. Poole, fusionist, has been declared elected governor of Maine after all the fuss.

Both houses of the New Jersey Legislature organized yesterday by the election of the republican caucus members for officers.

Ex Governor Thomas Watkins Lizou, of Maryland, aged 70 years, is at the point of death from pneumonia, at his home in Howard county, Md.

It has been decided to reduce the railroad fare between Baltimore and Philadelphia to \$2.75 from President's seat and \$2.45 from Charles street station, Baltimore.

Seven cases of small pox were discovered in Chicago yesterday and the patients removed to the hospital, making sixteen now suffering from that disease in Chicago.

The republicans of the New York Assembly held a joint caucus on Thursday next, at which time the constitutional contest will, probably, assume more definite shape.

In Philadelphia yesterday a three year old negro boy heard a pucker red hot and cool it by running it down the throat of his baby brother. The baby died in great agony.

The following nominations for the United States Senate were made yesterday: Sherman, in Ohio; Hawley, in Connecticut; Miller, in California; Harrison, in Indiana, and Fair, in Nevada.

Richard Smith Smith, of Philadelphia, now in his sixty-first year, has resigned the presidency of the Union Insurance Company. He had been connected with the company for fifty years, and for forty-three years had been each year re-elected president.

The Chicago Tribune publishes a three column article over the signature of U. S. Grant, alleged to be his views on the Nicaragua canal scheme. It sets forth his confidence in the practicability of the work, its probable cost and best route. He considers that everything is against the Panama route, while on the other hand the Nicaragua route combines distance, ease of construction and economy in its favor.

A largely attended meeting of leading colored citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, was held Monday evening, in which it was decided in no way to recognize or aid the effort to secure a place in Gen. Garfield's cabinet for Mr. Bruce, the colored senator from Mississippi. Resolutions were adopted that Bruce had done nothing for his people and much for himself, and that he is not a true representative of his class!

The widely known ivory stable keeper, Mr. C. H. Culvin, Lancaster, Pa., used St. Jacob's Oil on a valuable mare whose ankle had been sprained, and it cured her in a short time. This is the quickest remedy I ever used, writes Mr. Culvin.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it, there is no mistake about it. There is no mother on earth who has ever used it who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the face-facsimile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Beware of imitations.

CORNWELL BROTHERS and PATENT FRY PANS at 424 76 King street, de:4

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPH NEWS

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 12, 1881.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a resolution of the Board of Managers of the New York Produce Exchange and of the Maritime Association of the port of New York recommending the passage of the bill to give an American register to the Egyptian steamer Dessou, which brought Cleopatra's Needle to this country.

Mr. Hoar called attention to the fact that at the last session a motion to reconsider the bill had been laid on the table by a very small majority, and he now desired to know if it was likely that it would be reported on this session.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he had no authority to speak for the Judiciary Committee and as the chairman was not present he could not say at what time the bill would be reported upon, but his individual belief was that the committee would be diligent in bringing it before the Senate.

Mr. Davis, of W. Va., submitted a resolution instructing the Committee on Finance to enquire into the advisability of a change in the organization of the Treasury and other departments so as to divide the accounts, etc., for the collecting, receipt and safe keeping of the revenues from the disbursement accounts; to transfer from the Treasury to the War or Navy Department the steamboat inspection, life saving and other services, and to pass under the State Department matters connected with our domestic and foreign commerce. Tabled and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Logan called up the joint resolution extending the banking privilege to all official business sent through the mails by Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, and all other persons to be under the limitations of existing laws. He explained that the resolution was designed to cover only letters, etc., sent from the departments through the hands of Congressmen to the people at large.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On motion of Mr. Beckner, of Mo., the morning hour was dispensed with.

Mr. F. Wood, of N. Y., moved that when the House adjourns it appoint a committee of the whole on the pending bill, the debate on the pending amendment should be limited to thirty minutes, which was agreed to.

The House then, at 12:30, went into committee of the whole on the pending bill.

The time limited for debate having expired, the committee rose, and the House extended the time for one hour.

Mr. F. Wood said that for himself he saw nothing inconsistent in the establishment of a 3 per cent rate of interest for the bonds and the shortening of the term indicated in the bill.

Mr. Stevenson, of Ill., opposed the bill on the ground that it did not more or less than fix a permanent rate of interest upon the country.

Mr. Weaver, of Iowa, protested against the refunding of the 5 and 6 per cents into any obligation that would take from the government the right of redemption for a single day or hour.

Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, argued in favor of an amendment which he proposed to offer, making the bonds subject to taxation.

Mr. Danneil, of Minnesota, said that he had no doubt that a three per cent bond would find a ready sale, and he advocated that rate of interest. He would vote, however for a reduction of the rate from twenty to ten years.

Mr. O. Turner, of Kentucky, opposed the refunding theory. He was in favor of placing an income tax on capitalists and bondholders and letting the revenue received from that tax go to the extinguishment of the bond.

Financial.

New York, Jan. 12.—The Post's financial article to-day says: At the stock exchange the telegraph stock continued to be the special feature. Western Union has advanced to 104; American Union to 92 and Atlantic & Pacific telegraph to 94. The general stock market was very strong in the early dealings at an advance of fully 1 cent, but became heavy before the first hour and continued until about 11 o'clock; the decline of prices ranging from 1/4 to 1/2 per cent. The market was then strong and has remained so up to the time that we write, the recovery having been from 1 1/2 per cent. The lendings of cash are from the telegraph shares have been Union Pacific, Wabash, Erie, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, New York Central, Hanabial & St. Joseph, Central Pacific and the coal shaver. Of these the latter three have been the most active.

On Monday of 1 per cent, between the regular stock which gives some idea in the "short interest" in leading. Government bonds are strong and higher for the four. Railroad bonds are irregular, but generally lower.

## Greece and the Porte.

LONDON, Jan. 12.—A dispatch from Rome to Reuters' Telegram Co. says: An Athens dispatch states that the representatives of the Powers have been instructed to take collective action to induce Greece to accept arbitration.

A Berlin dispatch to the St. James Gazette this afternoon says: If Greece continues obstinate the Powers will collectively recommend that she be allowed to issue a warrant for the arrest of